

Weekly National Intelligencer.

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THE WEEKLY NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The subscription price of this paper for a year is THREE DOLLARS, payable in advance. For the long Sessions of Congress, (averaging eight months,) the price will be Two DOLLARS; for the short Sessions ONE DOLLAR per copy. A reduction of 20 per cent. (one-fifth of the full charge) will be made to any one who shall order and pay for, at one time, five copies of the Weekly paper; and a like reduction of 25 per cent. (one-fourth of the full charge) to any one who will order and pay for, at one time, ten or more copies. No accounts being kept for this paper, it will not be forwarded to any one unless paid for in advance, nor sent any longer than the time for which it is so paid.

THE LEXINGTON CLAY MONUMENT.

We cheerfully publish to-day the Appeal to the Public by Members of both Houses of Congress on the subject of the proposed Monument to the Memory of HENRY CLAY, together with the introductory Letter from two distinguished Representatives from the State of Kentucky, for the purpose of placing it as conspicuously before the readers of our thrice-a-week and weekly editions as it was yesterday before our daily readers. In doing so, we are enabled to place in the list of signers to the Appeal the names of a number of the most eminent gentlemen in Congress, being the first twenty-three in the list as now republished, which were accidentally omitted therefrom in yesterday's publication, from their being on a separate paper, which came to be overlooked.

In doing so we embrace the opportunity to express our own satisfaction at this movement, and our trust that it may be entirely effective for its object.

FOREIGN POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Editors of certain prints seem to be under the influence of such a prodigious affection for the Ebon Government of Hayti as will not suffer the United States to feel any interest in the prospect of that Island's falling within the grasp of any European Power; and it is very disingenuously pretended by these sensitive gentlemen that our own Government, in paying some attention to the intrigues in that quarter, is violating its own great principle of Non-Interference. On this important point we have met with an article in a Philadelphia journal so clear in its statements, and so conclusive in its argument, that we cannot do better than transfer it to our columns, as a complete refutation of this charge against the present Administration.

The Senate on Tuesday last passed a joint resolution unanimously appointing the Hon. JOHN MACPHERSON BERRIEN, of Georgia, a Regent of the Smithsonian Institution, to supply a vacancy which had occurred in the Board. In like manner, and by the same resolution, Professor ALEXANDER DALLAS BACHE was reappointed a Regent, his previous term of six years having expired.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, THOMAS SWANN, Esq., the President of the Company, delivered his views at length as to the necessity of providing for an increase of the Cumberland Coal trade, which led to a discussion of the whole subject, and the adoption of resolutions making arrangements for an increase of business, as follows:

Resolved, That it is expedient to lay down, without delay, such extent of second track as may be necessary to give full accommodation to the trade of this road—to be finally decided upon by the Committee on Construction and Repairs.

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to carry out the views presented in the remarks of the President, in such manner as they may deem most advisable for the interest of the company, by an issue of bonds not exceeding \$2,500,000, to fund the balance necessary to close the account of construction, and to provide for laying down a second track at such points as in the judgment of the General Superintendent, with the advice of the Committee on Construction, it may be deemed advisable; and to supply the power necessary to accommodate the coal trade.

It is stated that the necessary steps will be immediately taken to construct sixty miles of double track between Baltimore and Cumberland, and forty miles of double track between Cumberland and Wheeling; also, that new cars and locomotives are to be provided to the amount of \$1,000,000.

The Internal Improvement bills pending before the House of Delegates of VIRGINIA ask for appropriations amounting in the aggregate to \$12,408,490; of which \$8,358,000 is for railroads, (allowing one million only to the Covington and Ohio Railroad); \$3,125,900 to canals, navigation companies, &c.; and \$924,000 to turnpikes, plank roads, roads, and bridges. The vastness of the amount, and the variety of objects proposed, will be likely to defeat all appropriation of money for this purpose at the present session, if indeed previous appropriations for similar objects have left any surplus in the Treasury of the State applicable to further grants.

Upon the reception at ROME of the news of Mr. WEBSTER'S death, a meeting of the American residents and visitors was held at the American Club rooms. Touching eulogies upon the deceased were delivered by the Hon. LEWIS CASE, Jr., our Chargé d'Affaires at Rome, Ex-Governor HENRY JOHNSON, of Louisiana, W. W. STORRY, of Massachusetts, and T. J. SMITH, Esq., of New York. Appropriate resolutions were proposed and unanimously adopted.

The New Orleans papers of the 11th instant are filled with accounts of the imposing ceremonies in honor of CLAY, CALHOUN, and WEBSTER, observed in that city the day previous, and from these we conclude that the pageant exceeded in universality and splendor any thing of the kind hitherto attempted in that city. Three eulogies were pronounced before large assemblies in different public buildings. Judge McCALEN delivered the eulogy upon Mr. Clay; Judge EUSTIS the oration upon Mr. Calhoun; and CHRISTIAN ROSELLE pronounced a review of the life and services of Daniel Webster.

THE SHORTEST AFTERNOON.—In the good old times, now passed away, in which moon always occurred precisely at 12 o'clock, the sun, on the 21st of December, rose later and set earlier than on any other day in the year; but since the introduction of mean or equated time into general use this has not been the case, and the 9th of December is now, in our latitude, the day on which the sun sets the earliest, and the 1st of January that on which he rises the latest, in the year. The shortest day, or the least interval between the rising and setting, occurs, however, as formerly, on December 21st, at the solstice, or when his declination is the greatest.—*Louisville Jour.*

PROPOSED MONUMENT TO MR. CLAY.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.

GENTLEMEN: We send you herewith, and request you to publish in the Intelligencer, a paper signed by many members of both Houses of Congress, the object of which is to aid in concentrating the public attention upon the plan of erecting a suitable Monument to the Memory of HENRY CLAY on the spot where his remains are interred. You will remember that in compliance with one of the last requests of Mr. CLAY his body was conveyed, by the order of the Senate, to Lexington, in Kentucky, and buried in the cemetery there, near to Ashland, and in the midst of the graves of his early friends. About the same time an Association, without distinction of party, was organized at Lexington with the view to erect over his grave a Colossal National Monument worthy of the country and of his own great fame. In connection with the Central Association at Lexington, others have been formed in most of the States to carry out this patriotic enterprise; and it is expected that in a short time similar Associations will be formed in the remaining States. The movement is not intended to interfere with local memorials of respect for the memory of Mr. CLAY. But it proceeds upon the idea that he deserves a National Monument, and that the proper spot to erect it is over his grave.

While KENTUCKY invokes the aid of her sister States in the performance of this grateful duty, she will not be reluctant to recognize eminent talents and public services in other quarters of our common country. Her citizens would promptly second a movement for a Monument to CALHOUN in South Carolina, to WEBSTER in New England, or to any other illustrious American in any part of the Confederacy.

It is proper to say that the enclosed paper has not been presented to every Member of Congress, chiefly for want of time; but from the promptness with which it was signed by those whose names are attached to it, we doubt not that it would have received the signatures of all, or nearly all, in both Houses.

We venture, also, in this mode, to call the attention of the Press throughout the country to the subject, and to invite its aid in promoting the objects of the Central Association.

PRESLEY EWING,
JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DEC. 22, 1852.

The undersigned, Members of the Senate and House of Representatives, with great pleasure recognize and approve the general desire manifesting itself throughout the country to commemorate by some National Monument the patriotic services and rare abilities of our lamented fellow-citizen, HENRY CLAY. We also approve the general sentiment which seems to indicate the spot selected by himself for his last resting place as the most appropriate location for this monument. The grave of HENRY CLAY must ever be a sacred spot upon our national soil, to be visited in the coming ages of the Republic by patriot pilgrims from every quarter of the land; and even after the day of our country's greatness, the Monument erected over his remains will be sought out by the stranger as one of the most interesting monuments of the past glory of the Republic and of her children's fame.

In order that the proposed Monument should be worthy of the object it is designed to commemorate, and of the sentiment which originates it, there must be a union of effort and a concentration of resources.

We therefore most earnestly recommend a general and efficient organization by States and Territories, in accordance with the plan proposed by the Central Association and the example already established by a majority of the States, and we promise our cordial co-operation by every proper means in this laudable, patriotic, and national enterprise.

Lewis Cass,
R. F. Stockton,
H. S. Geyer,
Robert M. Charlton,
C. P. James,
Hamilton Fish,
Jeremiah Clemens,
J. A. Pearce,
Wm. H. Seward,
P. Spruance,
John P. Hale,
B. F. Wade,
John B. Weller,
Isaac Toucey,
S. Adams,
Pierre Soule,
Jesse D. Bright,
R. M. T. Hunter,
H. Hamlin,
Thomas J. Rusk,
D. R. Atchison,
J. A. Bayard,
A. C. Dodge,
S. A. Douglas,
Ben. Edwards Grey,
Gilchrist Porter,
Richard Yates,
J. Z. Goodrich,
Robert Goodenow,
John H. Boyd,
W. M. Sackett,
William Hebard,
L. Burrows,
J. L. Taylor,
George Briggs,
L. St. Martin,
John W. Howe,
Samuel Brenton,
M. Schoonmaker,
John Wells,
E. J. Pennington,
George G. King,
John Allison,
James H. Duncan,
Frederick S. Martin,
Thomas M. Bibbighaus,
Alexander Harper,
Presley Ewing,
Edward Stanly,
Thomas L. Clingman,
James Brooks,
John D. Freeman,
Joseph R. Chandler,
Henry M. Fuller,
William Appleton,
N. Barre,
Joseph H. Culnans,
John S. Cottman,
Joseph G. Miller,

W. Brooke,
J. R. Underwood,
Wm. Upham,
J. W. Miller,
James Shields,
Wm. C. Dawson,
James Cooper,
James C. Jones,
Jackson Morton,
John Davis,
George E. Badger,
Thomas M. Howe,
W. Preston,
Alexander H. Stephens,
S. G. Haven,
John Moore,
S. W. Parker,
A. G. Watkins,
John Welch,
William F. Hunter,
James T. Morehead,
John L. Schoolcraft,
B. Stanton,
James L. Conger,
William Cullom,
Addison White,
Joseph P. Caldwell,
William T. Ward,
John C. Breckinridge,
J. W. McCorkle,
William Murray,
W. A. Gorman,
W. R. Smith,
R. H. Stanton,
John C. Mason,
Orlando B. Ficklin,
J. M. H. Beale,
A. G. Brown,
Charles Sweetser,
A. R. Holladay,
John H. Savage,
Thomas H. Bayly,
William H. Polk,
Graham N. Fitch,
W. S. Ashe,
T. J. D. Fuller,
D. J. Disney,
John A. Wilcox,
B. D. Nabers,
James Dunne Doty,
A. W. Pennell,
A. S. Pennell,
Frederick P. Stanton,
M. McDonald,
Colin M. Ingersoll,
George Read Riddle,
John Appleton,
Thomas B. Florence,
James W. Stone.

IMMIGRATION FROM EUROPE.
The number of immigrants who have arrived at the port of New York for the present year, up to the 16th of December, is 295,722, being an increase on preceding years. In 1850 the number was 212,796, and in 1851 it was 280,590.

The German emigration the present year has been unprecedentedly large, and promises to be continued in the same ratio for some time to come. The Irish and German emigration has been very nearly equal, namely, about 120,000.

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE OF FLORIDA.

FROM THE "JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN" OF DECEMBER 16.

The number of votes cast at the Presidential election in this State shows a falling off from the election of State officers four weeks previous of 1,996 votes—541 more than the majority of General PIERCE.

Mr. CABELL, the Whig candidate for Congress, although defeated, received 290 votes more than Gen. PIERCE, who carried the State by upwards of 1,400 majority.

These facts show beyond a doubt that Florida is a Whig State. Let the full vote be polled, and "Democracy" would have as poor a showing as "Democracy" appeared to have had at the recent elections.

FROM HAVANA.

The steamer *Black Warrior*, arrived at New York, brings dates from Havana to the 9th instant. The earthquake at Santiago de Cuba, on the 29th November, completed the destruction left unfinished by the previous shocks. The *Reductor* gave a full list of the buildings entirely destroyed, including several public buildings, stores, and private residences, and a list of others seriously damaged so as to be untenable. But few personal mishaps, and none of them serious, are detailed. The shock was felt throughout the island.

The Captain of the Spanish steamer *Sereno* was arrested on the morning of the 3d instant, immediately on the arrival of the steamer from the eastern ports of the Island, for aiding in the transportation of equipments and provisions for the ship *Lady Suffolk*, and towing her to sea, showing on the part of the Government an unusual degree of activity. A relation of Zulueta, the owner of the ship, is also in prison, in whose name the transactions have been made.

The *Diario de la Marina* of the 30th ultimo says that the intelligence has been confirmed of the sailing of several vessels, carrying reinforcements of troops to the Island of Cuba. It is also announced that four steamships, of a hundred and twenty and a hundred horse-power, will soon arrive from Cadiz. These vessels were built in England for that station, and were only detained until they could be prepared for the voyage. They are denominated the *Narciso*, *Neptuno*, *Guadalupe*, and *San Juan*.

Captain GREY has been released from arrest, but his case is not yet settled.

NEW MEXICO.

A letter to the New York Times, dated at Santa Fe on the 2d of November, says:

The condition of New Mexico is rather a better one than it has been for some time. The new Governor, Mr. LANE, has thus far proved popular, and, if I may judge by the knowledge I have acquired of his character since he has been among us, I should say he is likely to continue so. He is ardent in his desire to advance the interests of the Territory. He is firm and decisive of purpose without being obstinate or self-willed, and he has refused to identify himself with local cliques or parties. If he continues to occupy this high position he must do much to contribute to our prosperity, and to allay that tendency to individual rivalry, strife, and petty party contentions which is the bane of all new communities.

Colonel SUMNER has for some time past succeeded in repressing Indian outrages and depredations. Parties of the military have traversed the whole valley of the Rio Grande and portions of the valley of the Colorado. They have impressed the Indians with a due sense of the importance of abstaining from plunder and depredation, and the danger of incurring our hostility. The Apaches are now more quiet and less inclined to this kind of life. Their attention is now directed to the Arapahoes and Cheyennes, above Teco, as the most favorable terms with our people; and the Kiawias, and other pestiferous tribes east of us, towards Texas, have turned their attention to the lower valley of the Rio Grande and the Western settlements of Texas.

I understand from Capt. POPE, of the topographical corps, that he has written, or is about to write, a letter of some length to Mr. PIERCE, a member of Congress from Missouri, relative to the routes westward from New Mexico to the Pacific. There are three of them, which many persons here deem practicable for a railway to the Pacific. One of them leaves the Rio Grande, near Albuquerque, another at Paldi, and a third about thirty miles above Santa Fe. All of them enter the valley of the Colorado, and unite in the valley of the Mojave river, and pass thence through the Tulare valley, which lies at the southern termination of the Sierra Nevada, to San Diego or Monterey. Of these, the central one is deemed preferable. There is much excitement here relative to the proposed Pacific railroad, and Captain POPE desires to call the attention of Congress to this subject, and to the advantages of locating it in New Mexico. I suppose, however, that no route will be adopted until all the passages through the mountains have been explored.

Mr. F. H. AUBREY, so well known as a trader from Independence to Santa Fe, will leave here in a few days for California with a drove of two thousand sheep. The Mexicans have occasionally drove sheep through heretofore, but as they were not well guarded, they lost many of them among the Indian tribes along the route. Aubrey goes fully prepared, and I trust his success will create a regular caravan trade to the Pacific coast.

HARVARD COLLEGE.—It was announced, some weeks ago, that Dr. JARED SPARKS, President of the University in Cambridge, (Mass.) had resigned that office, to take effect at such time as the corporation should designate, previous to the beginning of the next University term in February, and that the resignation had been accepted by the corporation. It has since been announced that the corporation has made choice of Rev. JAMES WALKER, Professor of Moral Philosophy, to supply the vacancy. This appointment will be laid before the Board of Overseers for confirmation at their next meeting, which will be held soon after the meeting of the Legislature, in January, and the President elect will probably enter upon the duties of the appointment at the commencement of the next term.

DECISION OF A WILL CASE.—The decision in the Fairfax will case was noted a few days since. The Fredericksburg (Va.) Herald says:

It was a chancery suit instituted by the heirs of Henry Fairfax, deceased, of Prince William, against his devisees; averring that his will was procured by the undue influence of his wife. Mr. Fairfax left a very heavy estate of some \$150,000 or \$200,000, the bulk of which was devised and bequeathed to his wife for life, and after her death to her two children for life, with remainder to their issue. To his other children, the issue of two former marriages, he left legacies comparatively inconsiderable in amount. His widow survived him but a month. By his two former marriages Mr. Fairfax had eight children, some of whom died during his life, leaving children. These parties were the contestants of the will. The case occupied some five days in trial, and being submitted to the jury on Wednesday last, in ten minutes they returned into court with a verdict in favor of establishing the will.

A LIVE WHIG.—Dr. Hitchcock, an eminent dentist, was entitled to vote in the district which he just returned Mr. Edmonds to Congress. He arrived at the railroad depot after the last train had left, and forthwith hired a special locomotive, and reached the polls in time to deposit his vote for the successful candidate. We will not go so far as to say that it would be pleasant to have a tooth drawn by such a man, but we are quite sure that it would come easier and quicker than if it were dragged out by some bungling fellow too lazy to vote.

Another accident from the incautious use of firearms occurred in New York on Tuesday. A number of young men were amusing themselves in the port-house of John Martin by snapping percussion caps on pistols, when a charge in one of the weapons went off and killed a young man named Charles Lyons. The whole party were arrested to await the result of a coroner's inquest.

THE SOUTHERN AND WESTERN CONVENTION AT BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, DECEMBER 18.—P. M.

This important body assembled this morning at 11 o'clock, in the new Assembly Rooms, Hanover street. There was quite a full attendance both of strangers and citizens. Nearly all the Southern, Southwestern, and Western States were represented by delegates.

The Convention was organized, on motion of T. R. PRICE, Esq., of Richmond, Virginia, by calling JOHN C. BRUNE, Esq., of Baltimore, temporarily to the chair, and JOHN BRUNN, Esq., Secretary.

The chairman, on taking his seat, announced that BRUNN, Esq., would now, at the pleasure of the meeting, read the address from the citizens of Baltimore. It was addressed to the commercial men of the South, Southwest and West. The paper is an able one. It reviews forcibly and ably the history of commerce in these great sections of the Union, showing Baltimore as a prominent position in the history of commerce in this country, and as a gateway to the West, and to the regions represented by this body.

That greatest of works, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was appropriately alluded to, as also the Baltimore and Susquehanna road. The intimate relations of the Atlantic cities with the South, Southwest, and West were ably portrayed by facts in favor of Baltimore. By water and land Baltimore is the natural entrepot of those interested in this Convention, as well as a port of commanding advantage in reference to her foreign commerce. It is central—the axle city. Our climate is genial, our people industrious. Maryland herself, though a small State, is capable with her water-power, &c. of taking her place as one of the first in resources in the Union. Her coal, iron, and agricultural resources are unsurpassed, furnishing a large portion of the world with these great articles of indispensable utility.

The production of tobacco is one among our greatest products. Our oysters, game, harbor, local advantages, shipping, ship-building, &c. were appropriately alluded to; also the foreign trade of the city, and her capacity for an increased commerce.

A very forcible and beautiful allusion was made to the Union, and the imperative necessity of preserving our allied confederation of States.

It is the intention of our citizens to make Baltimore more and more worthy the attention of strangers from all parts, not only in point of hospitalities, but with regard to the great objects and conveniences of commerce and commercial intercourse.

The address throughout, was well timed, handsomely delivered, and an able and instructive document.

On motion of JOHN H. PLEASANTS, Esq., a committee of one from each State was appointed to nominate permanent officers. The following is the committee: Wm. H. Hoffman, Maryland; T. R. Price, Virginia; Hon. T. L. Clingman, North Carolina; Hon. Jas. L. Orr, South Carolina; Hon. A. H. Stephens, Georgia; Hon. Alexander White, Alabama; Hon. F. Houston, Louisiana; Hon. J. D. Freeman, Mississippi; Upton Dearford, Ohio; Hon. J. R. Underwood, Kentucky; Hon. T. E. Stanton, Tennessee; Hon. J. L. Robinson, Indiana; Mr. P. Hermon, Missouri; Hon. E. C. Cabell, Florida; Hon. V. E. Howard, Texas.

This committee, after retiring, reported the following permanent officers of the Convention, who were elected: Hon. WM. C. DAWSON, of Georgia, President. Vice Presidents—Hon. J. C. Jones, Tennessee; R. Apperson, Kentucky; Hon. S. O. Downs, Louisiana; Lewis Webb, Virginia; Hon. Stephen Adams, Mississippi; John J. D. Bright, Indiana; John C. Brune, Maryland; Lieut. Maury, District of Columbia; Hon. J. L. Orr, South Carolina; Hon. T. L. Clingman, North Carolina; T. M. Taylor, Miss.; Hon. R. W. Johnson, Arkansas; Hon. T. J. Rusk, Texas; Hon. Alexander White, Alabama; Hon. E. C. Cabell, Florida; U. C. Dearford, Ohio. Secretaries—J. D. Poley, J. T. Pickrell, Esq., of Maryland; Hon. B. D. Nabers, Mississippi; and C. G. Baylor, Esq., editor of the Cotton Plant.

Mr. DAWSON, on taking the chair, delivered a very able and eloquent address. He endorsed fully the sentiments of the address which he had just heard read, embodying the views and sentiments of the people of Baltimore regarding the city, her growth, business prospects, and necessarily intimate commercial connection and interests with the South and West, and the reciprocal advantages to be derived by unity of action and fraternal intercourse in trade. His speech occupied about a half hour, and, in concluding, was loudly applauded.

Mr. FREEMAN, of Mississippi, moved that the address of the Board of Trade be reported to a select committee of the Board, who should be charged with preparing a series of resolutions.

Mr. LEWIS, Esq. suggested that the publication of the address as a part of the official proceedings be agreed to. Hon. R. J. Bowie of Maryland, Mr. STANTON of Tennessee, and others, spoke on the subject; when the resolution was adopted.

The following is the committee: Mr. Freeman of Tennessee, Underwood of Kentucky, Jones of Tennessee, Clingman of North Carolina, Orr of South Carolina, Mayo of Virginia, Baylor of Texas, R. T. Sullivan of Maryland, Moore of Louisiana, Appleton of Missouri, Bowie of Maryland, and White of Alabama.

The committee retired at 1 1/2 P. M., when, on motion of Hon. Reverly Johnson, of Maryland, the Convention took a recess for half an hour.

The Convention again assembled, and, after being in session a short time, adjourned for dinner.

At half-past two o'clock the Convention reassembled, when Mr. BAYLOR, from the Committee on the Address and Resolutions, reported an address which was referred to a committee on revision. The resolutions fully agreed with the views of the address.

The Hon. Mr. BOWIE, of Maryland, moved to add "South America" to the places mentioned in the resolutions, which produced an interesting discussion, in which Lieut. Maury most eloquently and ably presented the importance of the trade with Brazil, Peru, &c. He compared the mule and native conveyance of that country with the railroad and steamboat conveyances of this, and spoke of the project of introducing steam on the Amazon and La Platte rivers. Cotton, rice, and other products of our country were shown to be of importance in this connection. Lieut. Maury concluded his remarks by a reference to slavery, which he considered the most important feature in this movement.

The Hon. R. J. BOWIE, of Maryland, eloquently sustained the views of Lieut. Maury.

Mr. GRAVE, consul of the Netherlands at the port of Baltimore, laid before the Convention the action of the Board of Trade of Rotterdam with Holland and Amsterdam, &c. highly favorable to the trade of the Southern and Western States with that country.

J. C. BRUNE, Esq. read a communication from Bosch Spencer, Esq. consul from Belgium, advocating the establishment of steam intercourse between the two nations, and especially with the Southern cities.

Mr. BERRILL, of Virginia, proposed that earnest action should be taken by the Convention in favor of a railroad connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific, and made an interesting and useful speech, interspersed with amusing allusions, which speech was heartily applauded.

Mr. BAYLOR addressed the Convention, enforcing the happy effects that would probably flow from the action of the Convention.

Lieut. MAURY offered an additional resolution in accordance with Mr. Berrill's views, which was unanimously adopted, after being advocated by Messrs. Clingman and Robinson.

Mr. BRUNE, of Baltimore, suggested the withdrawal of one of the series of resolutions which referred to the report of the rates of transportation, because these rates were continually changing, like the prices of a barrel of flour or a pound of tobacco; to which the Hon. Mr. Underwood, of Kentucky, seriously objected, considering that such a report was of more importance to his people than any thing the Convention had done. The resolution was consequently retained.

Messrs. Brune, Wilson, and Bailey were then appointed the committee on the revision of the resolutions.

The Hon. Mr. ORR, of South Carolina, moved that the speech of Lieut. Maury be furnished by that gentleman to the Secretaries for publication with the proceedings; which was unanimously adopted.

It was then agreed that when the Convention adjourns it should adjourn to Memphis, Tennessee, on the 25th inst., and to New Orleans, Louisiana, on the 27th inst.

At this Convention, to which he had been invited, he responded; also to the other officers, the Board of Trade, and the Chamber of Commerce, confiding the final review of the proceedings of the Convention to the last named body.

The Convention then, on motion of Mr. BRUNE, adjourned.

THE DINNER.
Soon after the adjournment the various delegates, invited guests, and others, numbering probably one thousand persons, repaired to the splendid Hall of the Mechanics' Institute, where a grand and sumptuous dinner was in readiness. Two tables were spread, extending the entire length of the immense hall. These were filled—yes, loaded—with the choicest delicacies afforded in our market and the richest viands.

Soon after 6 P. M. the entire company was seated and doing ample justice to the luxuries before them. JOHN C. BRUNE, Esq., President of the Baltimore Board of Trade, presided, doing it in the most graceful and appropriate manner. After the dishes were cleared the regular toasts were given, followed by numerous voluntary sentiments, which drew forth many brilliant flashes of wit and some able speeches. The occasion entire was one of deep interest, and noble, generous, exalted sociality, which cannot fail of resulting in good, by uniting not only the ties of social but commercial friendship and goodwill.

The party adjourned about eleven o'clock, in good spirits, all being highly delighted.

The entire proceedings of this Convention have given proof of a strong desire upon the part of those who participated in it to lend their aid in furthering the objects for which it was called.

THE CAPTURE OF PROME, IN INDIA.

The Indian mail has come to hand with details of the capture of Prome, in Burmah, by the British.

It was mentioned by previous mails that the British forces had advanced up the river on the 21st and 22d September. They advanced without interruption till the morning of the 9th October, when they reached Prome. The defenses of the Burmese consisted of a long stockade on the edge of the hills on the right bank, a breastwork of masonry on the point, and guns planted on every position of advantage on both sides of the river. So soon as the squadron came within range, they were fired on from all the points by the enemy; this was returned by the British, who, by the aid of the regulars, and by the rest of the squadron as they came within range. In two hours the fire of the enemy was completely silenced. As a sharp discharge of musketry was still kept up from behind the numerous pagodas which lay on the bank of the river, and the irregular portions of the ground where marksmen could be concealed, the steamers came to anchor, and commenced about noon throwing shells, which speedily cleared the neighborhood. As the heat of the day diminished, preparations were made for landing. At 6 P. M. one wing of the British landed on the shore of the Prome. They experienced scarcely any opposition. On touching the shore they threw out skirmishers and pushed rapidly up the hill, dislodging the enemy as they advanced. The Golden Pagoda in front of them was defended by three hundred men, a sharp but short struggle ensued. The enemy, after receiving two or three heavy volleys, broke and fled in all directions. At so late an hour it was not deemed expedient to attack the town. In the course of the night the troops, in all amounting to about three thousand men, of whom about one thousand were Europeans, were landed. Next morning they marched almost without opposition into Prome, which had been abandoned by the Burmese. The total loss of the British was but five or six, notwithstanding so much firing. It was said that there were about six thousand Burmese, defended by strong stockades, about six miles from Prome, and though the opinion was that they might have been dislodged without the slightest trouble, Gen. Godwin hesitated to proceed further without reinforcements. The troops meanwhile were housed within the town. Nothing was known of the future plan of the campaign, but the troops remained in good health and spirits. The war was considered to be nearly over.

Admiral Austin, in command of the fleet, had died of cholera. He was in his 54th year, and unable to bear the fatigue of active service.

We have scarcely any news from any other part of India. The heats of October had been uncommonly intense, and continued to an unusually late period of the season, the cold weather only commencing as November approached. There has been great sickness amongst the troops in the upper provinces of Bengal, and throughout the Punjab, and Lower Sindh. India seems universally tranquil at present. The season, though a most singular one, has turned out on the whole favorable for the agriculturists.—*London paper.*

The London Times says of the increased maritime defenses of England, and of the increase in the artillery force, that they are not to be regarded as indicative of war, but as a security for peace. That journal evidently considers, however, that the movement points at a possible attempt at invasion of the island. We copy some of the suggestions:

"At our own option we retain or abandon the advantages of our insular position, and surely it is too great an advantage to be lightly thrown away. It is not, however, enough now to guard the seas; some portion of our care must be extended to the land; for it is too evident that, despite of the utmost vigilance that can be exercised by our marine scouts, an active enemy might disembark without difficulty at various points of the seaboard of three islands. Our only security against such expeditions must be sought for in such a state of military preparation as would enable the officers charged with the defence of the country to give a good account of them, while our fleets cut off all possibility of success. So far we are being 'armistice,' that we very confidently believe, if the most ordinary circumspection be used, the heart of the empire is as secure as ever from hostile attack. But it will not do any longer to shut our eyes to the possible consequences of supineness and inaction."

The arm in which we have hitherto been mainly dependent has been the artillery. It was a matter of doubt last year among competent authorities if half a dozen field-batteries could have been produced on a sudden emergency for the defence of England. Yet it is upon the artillery we must mainly rely for the speedy destruction of an invading force. To repair this defect in our preparations, orders have just been issued for the enlistment of 2,000 additional artillerymen, and for the purchase of 1,000 horses, which are to be exclusively appropriated to this branch of the service. Nor is this all. Vigorous measures are in progress for the construction of so many carriages and ammunition wagons as may be requisite for 200 field guns. At the present rate of preparation, these batteries will be ready for service by the latter end of winter, or early in the spring; but, if any greater expedition were necessary, the time of preparation could be very materially shortened. This is a portion of the military preparations which must not be postponed; for guns are not cast, or carriages constructed, or horses purchased, or artillerymen trained in a day."

HYMN FOR CHRISTMAS MORNING.

Again the Lord of life and light
Awakes the kindling ray;
Unseals the eyelids of the morn,
And pours increasing day.

Oh what a night was that which wrapt
The heathen world in gloom!
Oh what a sun which broke this day
Triumphant from the tomb!

This day be grateful homage paid,
And loud hosannas sung;
Let gladness dwell in every heart,
And praise on every tongue.

Ten thousand differing lips shall join
To hail this welcome morn;
While scattered blessings from its wings
To nations yet unborn.

—*Indian—Their Religious History.*
The Mission now Anticipated.

He stated that in returning to scenes near the mouth of the river, he had been disappointed to see but few of the former, and faces his memory had treasured as inseparable from those scenes. The mountains and the rivers remain as they were, but other men and other women occupy the places of those whom he had left.

Thirty-two years ago he had gone from the habitations of his own people to take up his abode among the Choctaw Indians, in what was then regarded as the far West. This tribe then numbered about twenty thousand people, and occupied a vast region of territory. On his journey to their country he had travelled among civilized and often opulent and intelligent white people, and had been obliged to listen to oaths and blasphemies from the lips of many of the most favored among them; but when he reached the country of the red man these things ceased. He heard no more oaths and irreverent imprecations. The Choctaw's mind had not been so far enlightened respecting the Supreme Being as to enable him even to blaspheme that